

TYPES OF CONVOY CONTROL

- Area
- Organizational

ROUTE CLASSIFICATIONS

- Open Route
- Supervised Route
- Dispatch Route
- Reserved Route
- Prohibited Route

ELEMENTS OF MARCH DISCIPLINE

- Using qualified drivers
- Following traffic regulations
- Meeting SP, en route CP, and RP times without failure
- Following the prescribed route at the prescribed march rate
- Halting at rest stops for the required amount of time
- Effectively using protective measures
- Maintaining proper care of equipment
- Observing safety policies and regulations
- Ensuring that drivers obey the rules of the road, traffic laws or regulations, speed limits, and time and distance gaps
- Adhering to unit SOPs

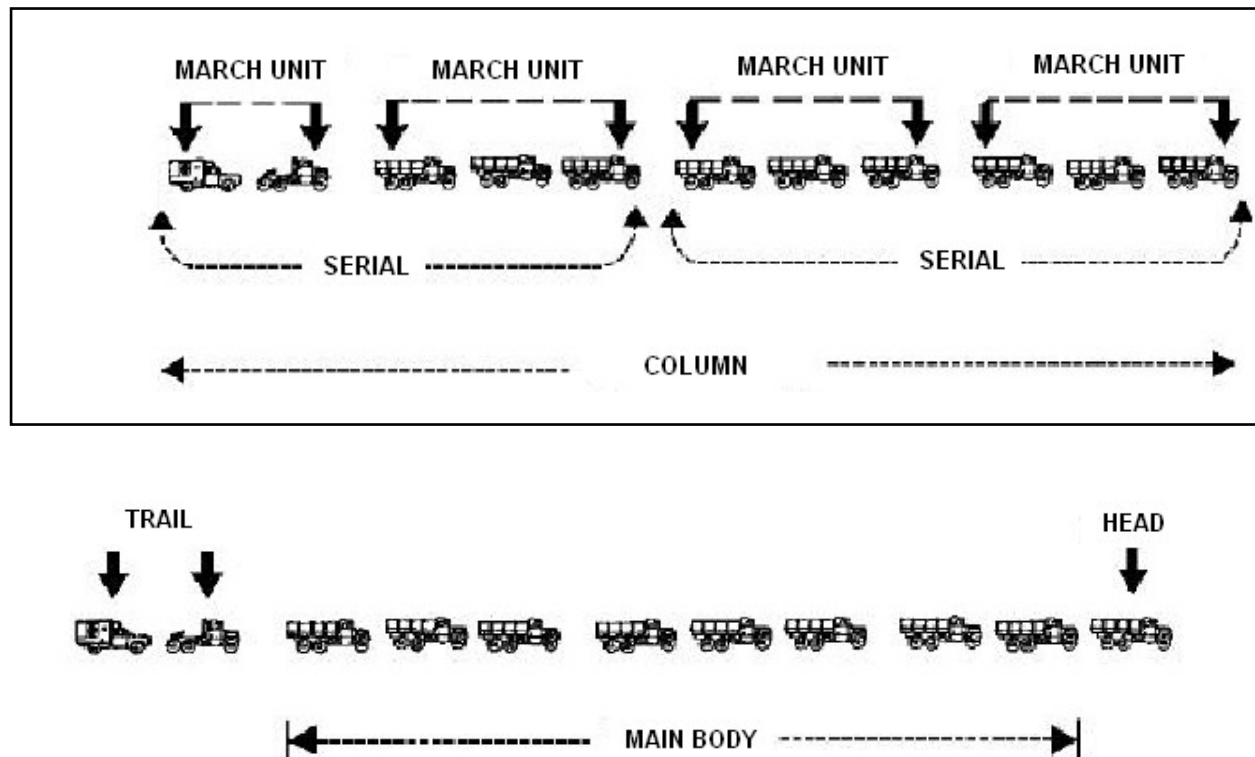
UNIT MARCH SOP

- Duties of the convoy commander and other convoy control personnel
- Convoy organization
- Weapons and ammunition
- Hardening of vehicles
- Individual protective equipment
- Preparation of convoy vehicles
- Counter-ambush actions
- Operations security measures

UNIT MARCH SOP (cont)

- Immediate action drills
- Actions during scheduled halts
- Maintenance and recovery of disabled vehicles
- Refueling and rest halts
- Communications
- Actions at the release point
- Reporting

CONVOY ORGANIZATION



COLUMN FORMATIONS

- Close Column
- Open Column
- Infiltration

CONVOY PLANNING

- Advance/quartering party
- Convoy control personnel
- Start point
- Release point
- Halts
- Gaps and march rate
- Movement request
- Communications
- Route reconnaissance
- Escort and security
- Convoy support

REACT TO AIR ATTACK

ACTIVE DEFENSE	PASSIVE DEFENSE	PASSIVE REACTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small arms fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dispersion• Camouflage and concealment• Air guards• Communications security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop in place• Continue to march• Disperse to concealed positions

REACT TO INDIRECT FIRE

ACTIVE DEFENSE	PASSIVE DEFENSE	PASSIVE REACTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Counter-battery fire• Small arms fire against forward observer• Air strikes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop in place• Continue to march

REACT TO SNIPER FIRE

ACTIVE DEFENSE	PASSIVE DEFENSE	PASSIVE REACTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small arms fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protective equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue to march

REACT TO AMBUSH

ACTIVE DEFENSE	PASSIVE DEFENSE	PASSIVE REACTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destroy the ambush	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoid the ambush• Reduce the effectiveness of the ambush	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Road not blocked• Road blocked• Mines and Booby Traps

THE BEST DEFENSE AGAINST AMBUSH

Avoid the ambush by:

- Selecting the best route for the convoy.
- Making a map reconnaissance.
- Making a ground reconnaissance.
- Making an aerial reconnaissance.
- Obtaining current intelligence information.
- Using OPSEC to deny the enemy foreknowledge of the convoy.
- Not presenting a profitable target.
- Avoiding movement at routine times or on predictable routes.

REACT TO NBC ATTACK

ACTIVE DEFENSE	PASSIVE DEFENSE	PASSIVE REACTIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoid the contaminated area• Protective equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop in place• Continue to march• Disperse to concealed positions

ASSEMBLY AREA ACTIVITIES

- Receive and issue orders
- Maintain equipment and weapons
- Conduct personal hygiene
- Leaders inspect
- Resupply
- Rehearse upcoming operation
- Check and test weapon systems
- Eat and rest
- Continue to improve defenses

ASSEMBLY AREA LOCATION

- Defensible ground
- Concealment
- Room for dispersion
- Internal routes
- Access to routes forward

ASSEMBLY AREA PRIORITY OF WORK

- Establish local security
- Position vehicles and crew-served weapons
- Establish communications
- Position remaining soldiers
- Rest and improve positions

COMBAT TASKS AFFECTED BY SLEEP LOSS

- Orientation with friendly and enemy forces
- Coordination and information processing
- Combat activity
- Force preservation and regrouping
- Command and control

SLEEP LOSS INDICATORS

- Physical appearance
- Mood swings, decreased willingness to work and diminished performance
- Exaggerated feelings of physical exertion
- Increase in bickering and irritability
- Slow comprehension and perception

LEADER GUIDELINES

- Know personal tolerance for sleep loss
- Know their soldiers' tolerance
- Enforce sleep schedules
- Enforce safe sleep areas with perimeter guards
- Enforce day and night guides for vehicles

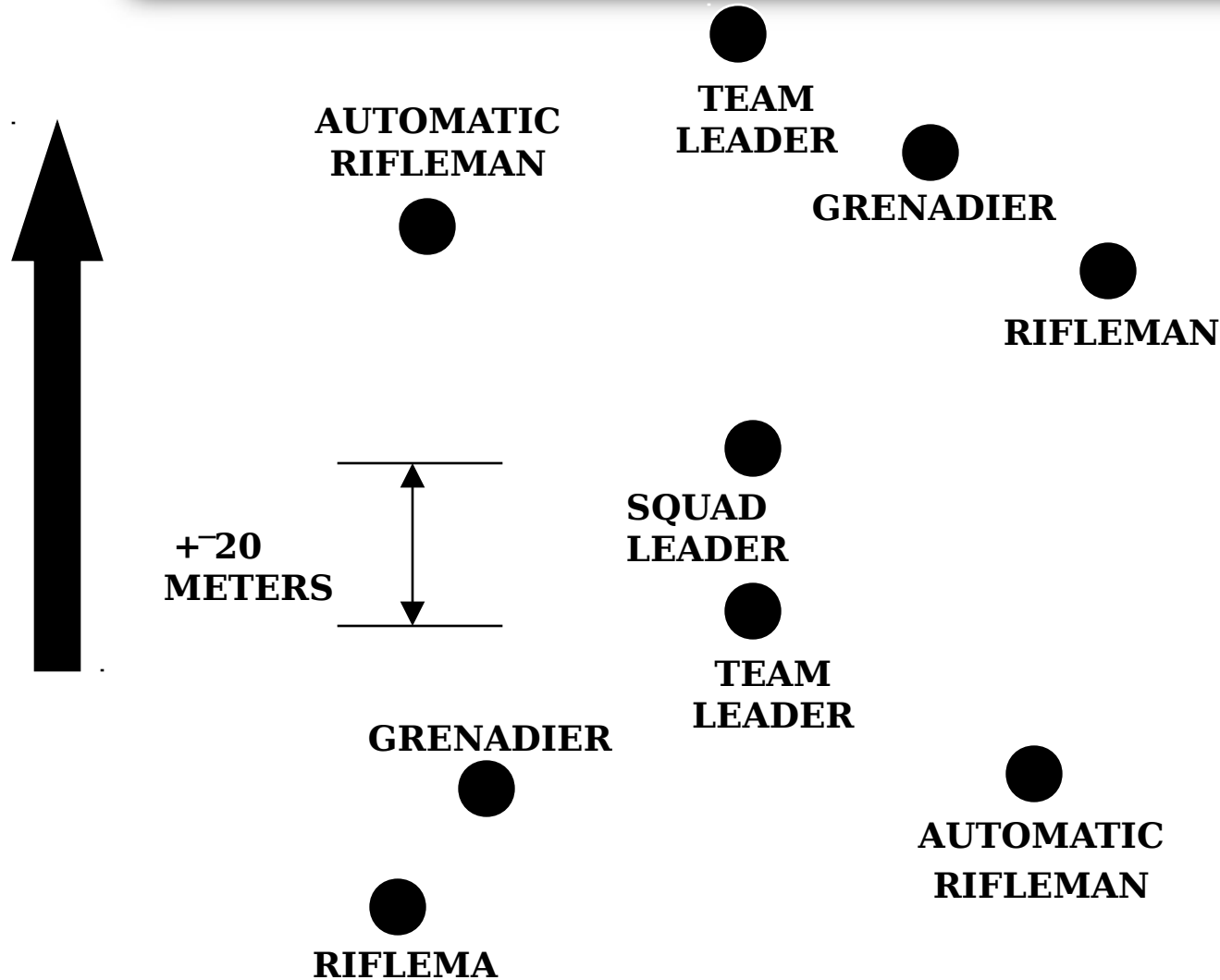
SLEEP/REST PLANNING

- Pre-Deployment Stage
- Deployment Stage
- Pre-Combat Stage
- Combat Stage
- Post-Combat Stage

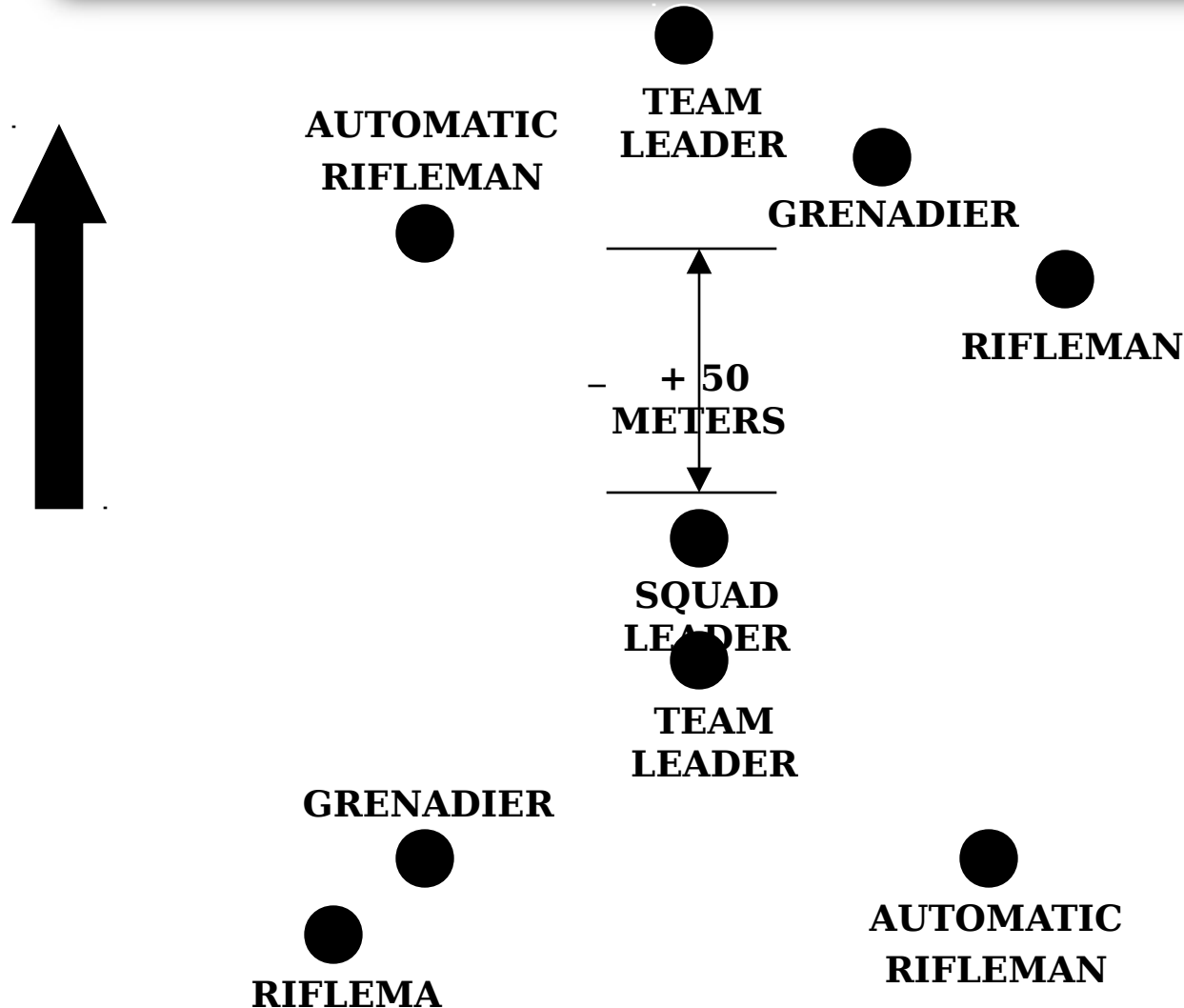
MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES

MOVEMENT TECHNIQUE	WHEN NORMALLY USED	CHARACTERISTICS			
		CONTRO L	DISPERSIO N	SPEED	SECURITY
Traveling	Contact Not Likely	More	Less	Fastest	Least
Traveling Overwatch	Contact Possible	Less	More	Slower	More
Bounding Overwatch	Contact Expected	Most	Most	Slowest	Most

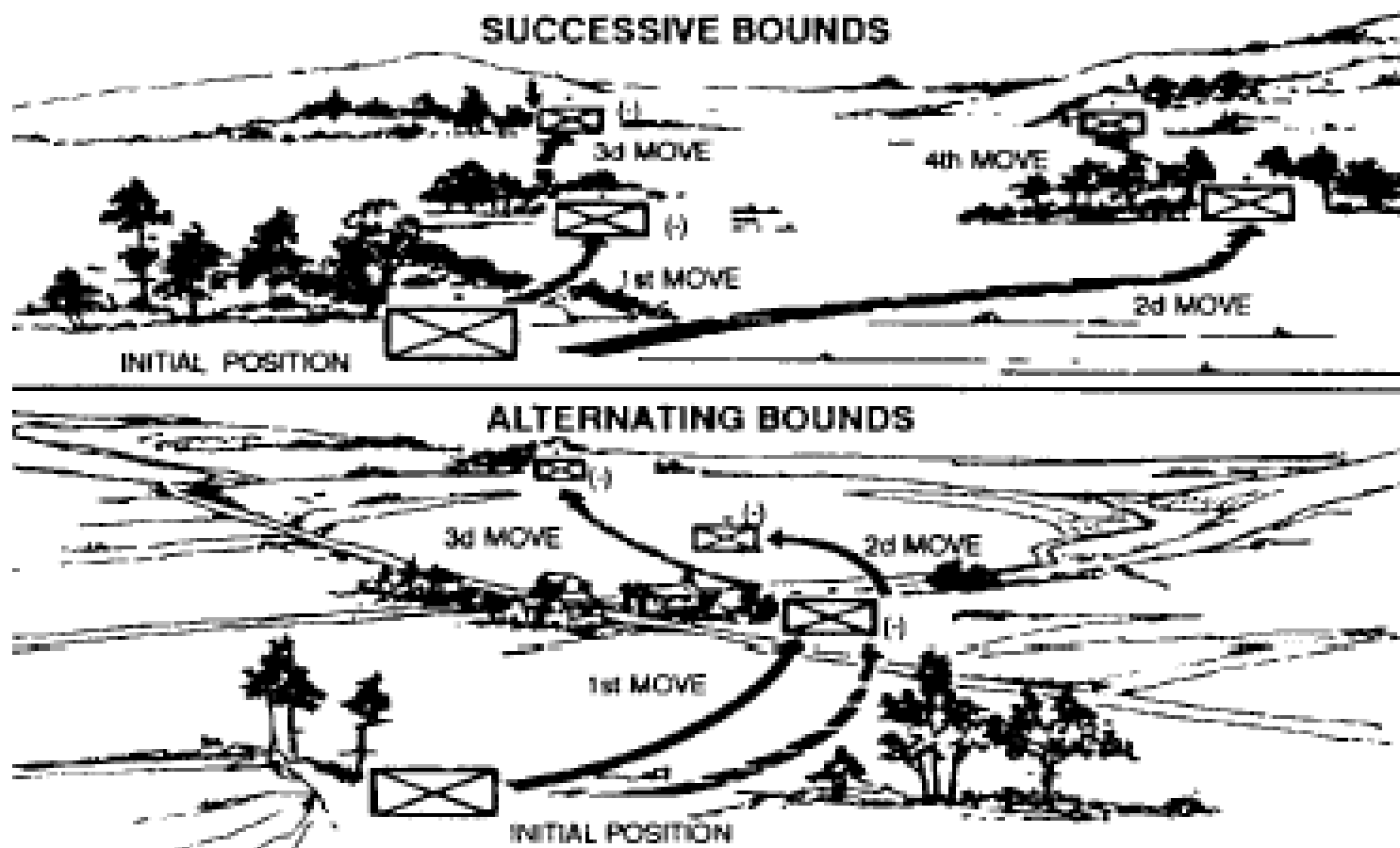
SQUAD TRAVELING



SQUAD TRAVELING OVERWATCH



BOUNDING OVERWATCH



SEARCH AND ATTACK

Enemy

- Dispersed, or expected to avoid contact, or expected to quickly disengage and withdraw

Concept of the Operation:

- Multiple squads and fire teams coordinate their actions to make contact with the enemy
- Attempt to find the enemy, and then fix and finish him
- Combines patrolling techniques with the requirement to conduct hasty or deliberate attacks

APPROACH MARCH

Enemy:

- Expected to deploy using relatively fixed offensive or defensive formations

Concept of the Operation:

- Make contact with the smallest element, allowing the platoon the flexibility of maneuvering or bypassing the enemy force

DELIBERATE ATTACK

Organization:

- Base of fire element
- Assault element

Movement to the Objective:

- Assembly Area to Line of Departure
- Line of Departure to Assault or Support Position
- Assault Position to the Objective

Assaulting the Objective

Consolidation and Reorganization

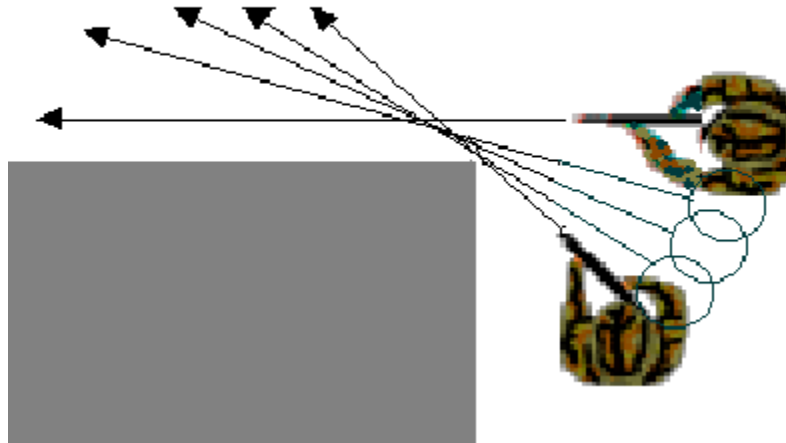
LIMITED-VISIBILITY ATTACK

- Planning
- Reconnaissance
- Guides
- Fire control techniques
- Mortar, artillery and antiarmor fires
- Consolidation and reorganization
- Communication
- Target detection

URBAN MOVEMENT SKILLS

- Crossing open areas
- Moving parallel to buildings
- Moving past windows
- Moving around corners
- Crossing a wall
- Using doorways
- Moving between positions
- Fire team movement

PIE-ING A CORNER



FIRE TEAM MOVEMENT



BUILDING ENTRY TECHNIQUES

- Upper Building Levels
- Grappling Hook
- Scaling Walls
- Rappelling
- Lower Building Levels
- Breachholes and Mouseholes
- Doors

CLEARING TECHNIQUES

- High-Intensity
- Precision

PRINCIPLES OF PRECISION ROOM CLEARING

- Surprise
- Speed
- Controlled violence of action

FUNDAMENTALS OF PRECISION ROOM CLEARING

- Move tactically and silently
- Carry minimum equipment
- Arrive undetected at the entry
- Enter quickly and dominate the room
- Eliminate all enemy in the room
- Gain and maintain control of the situation
- Confirm enemy casualties
- Perform a cursory search
- Evacuate dead and wounded
- Mark the room as cleared
- Maintain security

BREACHING TECHNIQUES

- Ballistic (Shotgun)
- Explosive
(Demolition)
- Mechanical

INITIATIVE IN THE DEFENSE

- Plan and prepare
- Find the enemy
- Avoid detection
- Fix the enemy
- Find or create a weakness
- Maneuver to exploit the weakness
- Reorganize quickly

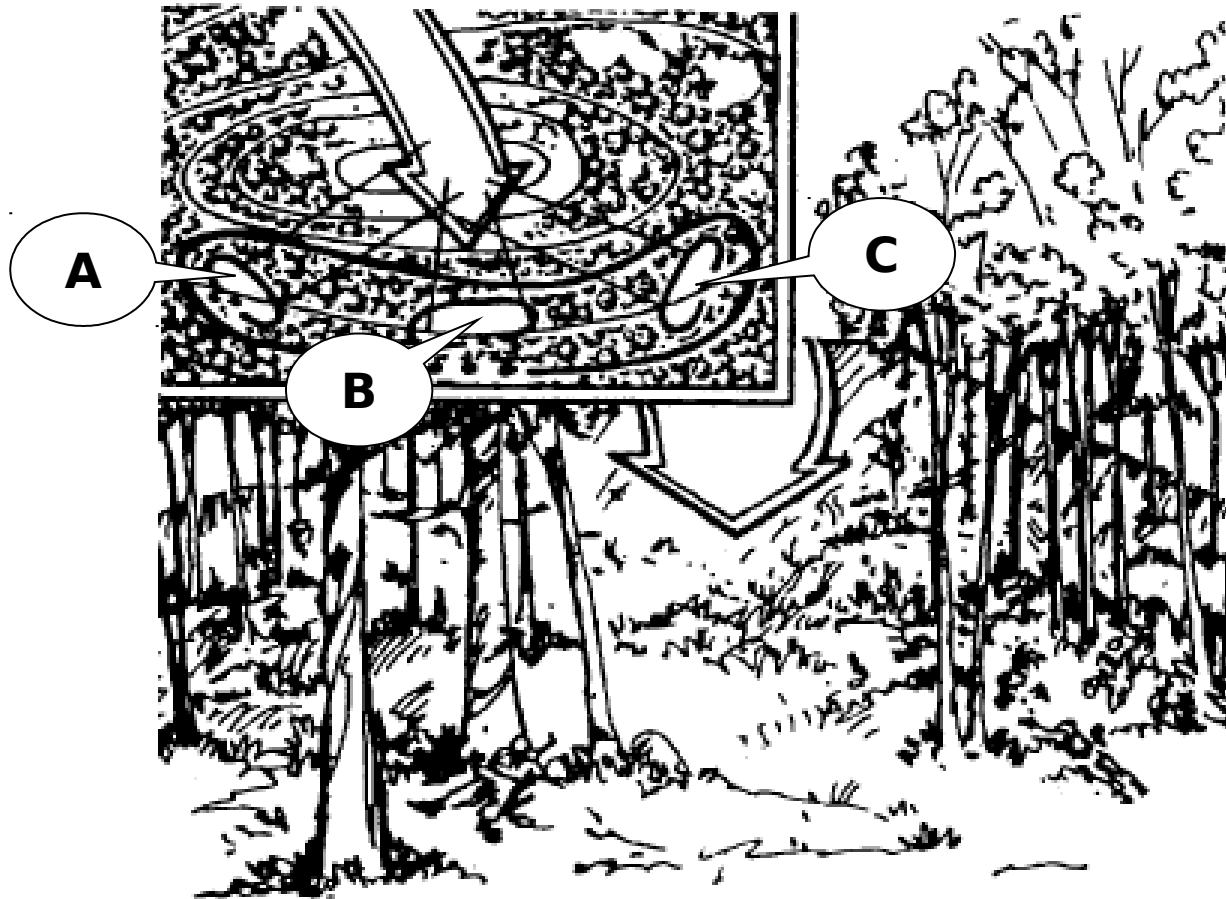
PREPARE A DEFENSE

- Determine best area to kill the enemy with fires
- Position key weapons to concentrate fires into that area
- Tie in fires with obstacles
- Position remaining platoon/squad members to support and protect key weapons
- Reconnoiter and rehearse counterattacks
- Maneuver to exploit the weakness
- Reorganize quickly

ORGANIZE A DEFENSE

- Reverse-Slope
- Perimeter
- Defense in Sector
- Mutually-Supporting Battle Positions

REVERSE-SLOPE DEFENSE



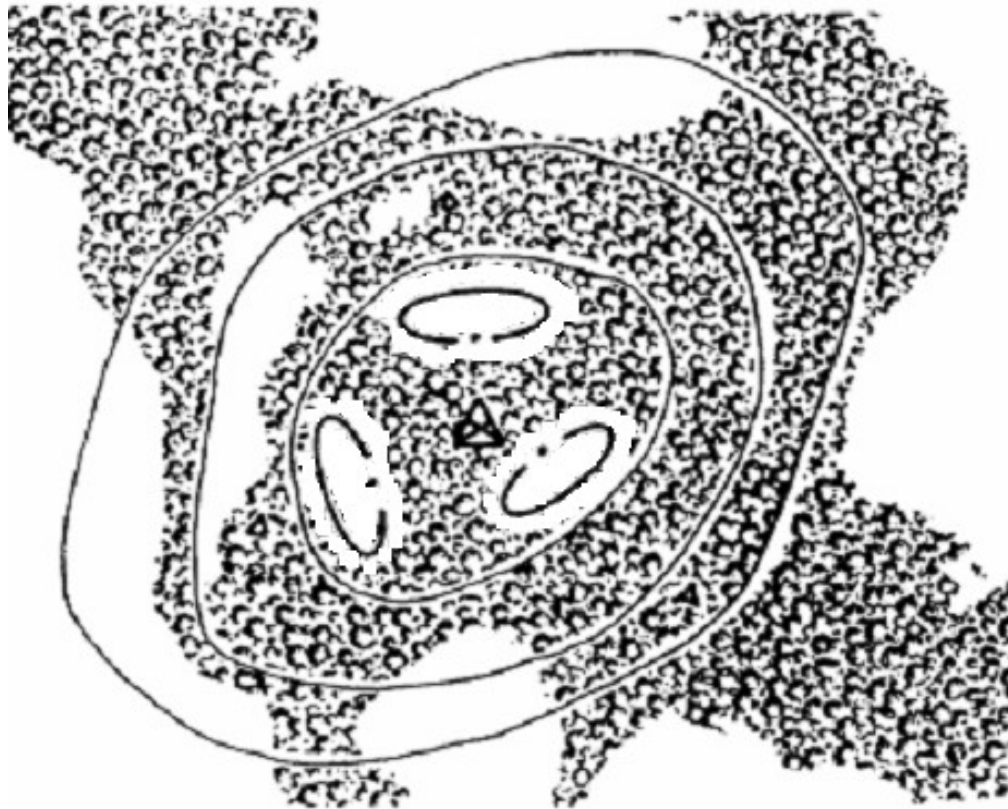
REVERSE-SLOPE DEFENSE ADVANTAGES

- Enemy cannot observe position
- More freedom of movement in position
- Enemy direct fire cannot hit position
- Enemy indirect fire less effective
- Defender gains surprise
- Attack over crest breaks contact with support

REVERSE-SLOPE DEFENSE DISADVANTAGES

- Difficult to observe the enemy
- Difficult to move out of position under pressure
- Fields of fire normally short
- Difficult to cover obstacles on forward slope
- May give the enemy a psychological advantage
- Enemy may appear at close range without warning

PERIMETER DEFENSE



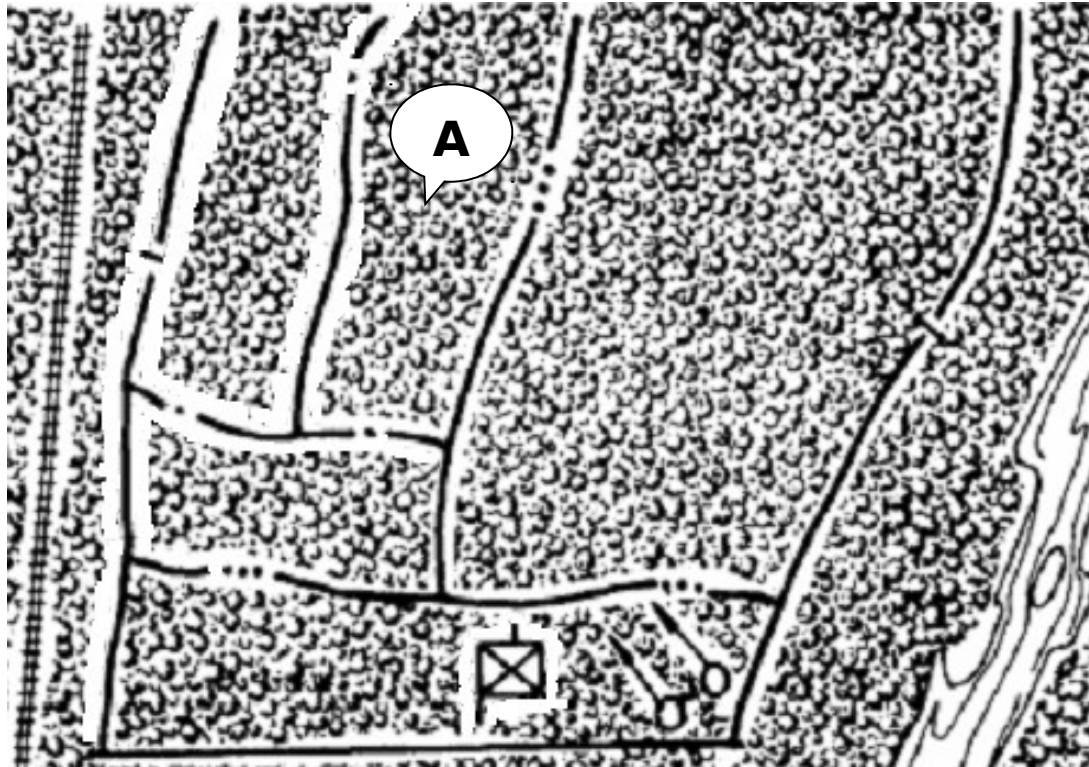
PERIMETER DEFENSE ADVANTAGE

- Defend against an attack from any direction

PERIMETER DEFENSE DISADVANTAGE

- Does not concentrate combat power on an enemy avenue of approach

SECTOR DEFENSE



SECTOR DEFENSE ADVANTAGE

- Allows the platoon to fight throughout the depth of the sector using dispersed small-unit tactics

SECTOR DEFENSE DISADVANTAGES

- Difficult to evacuate casualties
- Difficult to resupply ammunition and water

MUTUALLY-SUPPORTING BATTLE POSITIONS DEFENSE



BATTLE POSITIONS DEFENSE ADVANTAGES

- Surprise
- Massed fires on enemy forces in engagement area

BATTLE POSITIONS DEFENSE DISADVANTAGE

- If there are still uncommitted enemy forces outside the engagement area, they will know the locations of the battle positions and will attempt to isolate them and concentrate against them

CONTROL MEASURES

- Graphic control measures
- Weapons control measures
- Engagement priorities

GRAPHIC CONTROL MEASURES

- Sectors
- Battle positions
- Boundaries
- Contact points
- Coordination points
- Forward edge of the battle area
- Strongpoints
- Target reference points
- Assembly areas
- Phase lines
- Passage points and lanes
- Release points
- Engagement areas

WEAPON CONTROL MEASURES

- Fire commands
- Range cards
- Sectors of fire
- Principal direction of fire
- Final protective line
- Final protective fires
- Target reference points

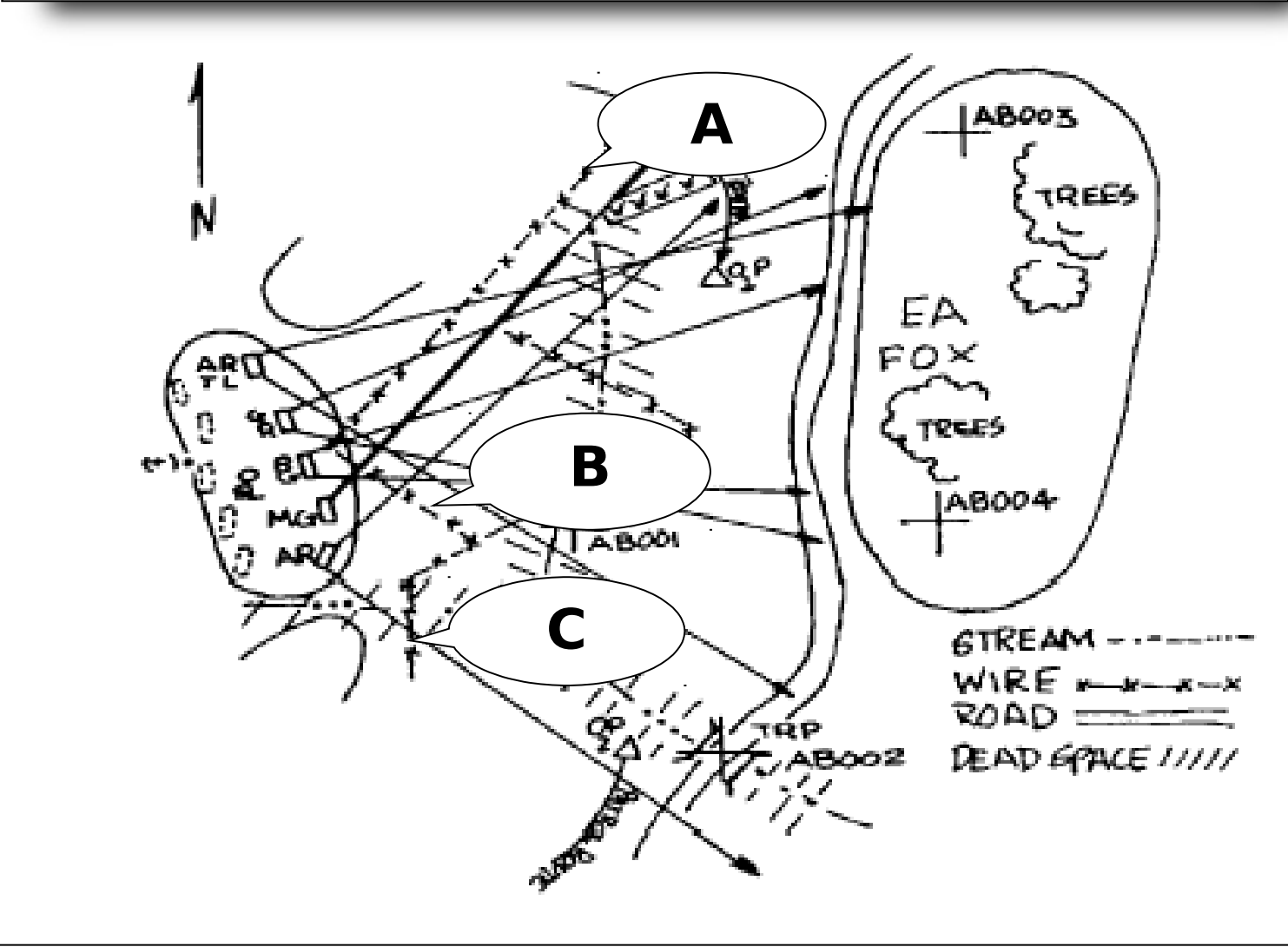
OBSTACLE CONSIDERATIONS

- Integrate obstacle plans with direct and indirect fire plans
- Cover obstacles by fire and observation
- Protect obstacles with antipersonnel mines, trip flares, and warning devices
- Camouflage wire or hide it in natural terrain features

WIRE OBSTACLE CLASSIFICATIONS

- **Tactical**
- **Protective**
- **Supplementary**

WIRE OBSTACLES



ACTIVE SECURITY MEASURES

- Destruction of enemy reconnaissance elements
- Deception measures
- Observation posts and patrols
- Alert levels
- Stand-to times

PASSIVE SECURITY MEASURES

- Camouflage
- Movement control
- Noise and light discipline
- Proper radiotelephone procedures
- Ground sensors
- Night vision devices
- Anti-armor weapons' day and night sights

CONDUCT A DEFENSE

- Prepare for combat
- Move to defensive positions
- Establish defensive positions
- Locate the enemy
- Initiate contact/actions on enemy contact
- Fight the defense
- Reorganize

PREPARE FOR COMBAT

- Issue a warning order
- Make a tentative plan
- Conduct a leader's reconnaissance
- Complete the plan and issue the order
- Check weapons, equipment and supplies
- Camouflage
- Rehearse critical tasks
- Initiate movement

MOVE TO A DEFENSIVE POSITION

- Move on covered and concealed routes
- Avoid likely ambush sites
- Enforce camouflage, noise, and light discipline
- Maintain all-round security, to include air guards
- Use formations and movement techniques based on METT-TC

OCCUPY A DEFENSIVE POSITION

- Halt short of position
- Link up with security team on position
- Guides control movement into position
- Perform tasks in the stated priority of work

PRIORITY OF WORK FOR A DEFENSIVE POSITION

- Establish local security
- Position antiarmor weapons, machine guns, and squads and assign sectors of fire.
- Position other assets attached to the platoon.
- Establish the CP and wire communications.
- Designate final protective lines (FPLs) and final protective fires (FPFs).
- Clear fields of fire and prepare range cards and sector sketches.
- Coordinate with adjacent units—left, right, forward, and to the rear.
- Prepare primary fighting positions.
- Emplace obstacles and mines.

PRIORITY OF WORK FOR A DEFENSIVE POSITION (cont)

- Mark or improve marking for target reference points (TRPs) and other fire control measures.
- Improve primary fighting positions such as overhead cover.
- Prepare alternate positions, then supplementary positions.
- Establish a sleep and rest plan.
- Reconnoiter routes.
- Rehearse engagements, disengagements, and any counterattack plans.
- Adjust positions or control measures as required.
- Stockpile ammunition, food, and water.
- Dig trenches to connect positions.
- Continue to improve positions.

ADDITIONAL LEADER TASKS

- Walk forward of position to check camouflage and confirm dead space
- Check wire and mines
- Brief resupply and casualty evacuation routes
- Check soldier knowledge of friendly troops forward of position
- Check soldier knowledge of signals or conditions to initiate actions

LOCATE THE ENEMY

- Observation posts
- Patrols
- Night surveillance devices
- Binoculars
- Early warning devices

ACTIONS ON ENEMY CONTACT

- Alert subordinate leaders
- Report situation
- Call in observation posts
- Call for indirect fire
- Initiate long-range direct fires

FIGHT THE DEFENSE

Can the platoon destroy the enemy from its assigned positions?

YES:

- Continue to defend until the platoon repels the enemy or the commander orders the platoon to withdraw

FIGHT THE DEFENSE (cont)

Can the platoon destroy the enemy from its assigned positions?

NO:

- Report situation
- Continue to engage or reposition as directed

CONSOLIDATE AND REORGANIZE

The Platoon:

- Reestablishes security.
- Mans key weapons.
- Provides first aid and prepares wounded soldiers for MEDEVAC.
- Repairs damaged obstacles and replaces mines (Claymore) and booby traps.
- Redistributes ammunition and supplies.
- Relocates selected weapons to alternate positions if leaders believe that the enemy may have pinpointed them during the attack. Adjusts other positions to maintain mutual support.
- Reestablishes communications.
- Reoccupies and repairs positions, and prepares for renewed enemy attack.

CONSOLIDATE AND REORGANIZE (cont)

Squad and team leaders: Provide ammunition, casualty, and equipment (ACE) reports to the platoon leader.

The platoon leader:

- Reestablishes the platoon chain of command.
- Consolidates squad ACE and provides ACE report to the company commander.

The platoon sergeant: Coordinates for resupply and supervises the execution of the casualty and EPW evacuation plan.

The platoon: Continues to improve positions. The platoon quickly reestablishes observation posts (OPs) and resumes patrolling as directed.

PRIORITY OF WORK

- Establish security
- Assign areas of responsibility
- Clear fields of fire
- Select and prepare initial fighting positions
- Establish communications
- Emplace obstacles and mines
- Improve fighting positions
- Establish and mark routes between positions

URBAN DEFENSE CONSIDERATIONS

- Security
- Protection
- Dispersion
- Concealment
- Fields of fire
- Covered routes
- Observation
- Fire hazard
- Tag lines
- Time

ADDITIONAL DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS

- Basements and ground floors
- Upper floors
- Interior routes
- Fire prevention
- Communications
- Rubbling
- Rooftops
- Obstacles
- Fields of fire
- Antitank weapons positions